

	<i>V. acutifolia</i>	<i>V. floridana</i>	<i>V. ocalensis</i>
FLOWERS.	8-9 mm. long.	5-7 mm. long.	10-12 mm. long.
LEGUMES.	2.5-3 cm. long and 5 mm. broad, 8-12- seeded.	1.0-1.5 cm. long and 5 mm. broad, 1-3- seeded.	4.0-4.5 cm. long and 7-8 mm. broad, 8-12- seeded.
SEEDS.	2.0-2.2 mm. in diameter.	2.0-2.5 mm. in diameter.	3.0-3.5 mm. in diameter.

The range of *Vicia acutifolia*, according to Small (1933), is coastal plain, Florida, Alabama, and Georgia.

Vicia floridana is restricted to Florida. Specimens in the herbaria of the University of Florida and F. S. U. are from the following counties: Alachua, Eustis, Hardee, Hillsboro, Lafayette, Levy, Marion, Taylor, and Volusia.

Vicia ocalensis is presently known only from the type locality in the Ocala National Forest, Marion County.

Our field experience and the limited data with herbarium specimen indicate that the habitats of the three species are closely similar, namely, moist to wet open areas. We have not yet encountered more than one species at a given site, however.

The authors are greatly indebted to Professor Francis R. Walton of the F. S. U. Classics Department for his assistance in preparing the Latin diagnosis.—DEPT. OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES, FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY.

ORANGE-YELLOW-FLOWERED CLAYTONIA VIRGINICA.—We are so accustomed to seeing the flowers of the Spring Beauty in various shades of rose, pink, or sometimes nearly white, that it comes as a shock to see plants of such a familiar species with orange-yellow flowers and reddish anthers. Yet ten to a dozen orange-yellow-flowered plants of *Claytonia virginica* have been found growing together with the usual color form, along the Susquehanna Canal in Maryland, by Mrs. George A. Elbert of New York City, and she has provided a specimen and photographs in color to prove it. The specimen was so carefully prepared that it retains the orange-yellow petal color, matching the 10 yr 8/10 moderate orange-yellow band on the Nickerson Color Fan. The veins of the petals are red, similar in color to the anthers.

In my own experience, I had not seen an orange-yellow-flowered

Claytonia and I wondered whether this find of Mrs. Elbert's was unique in the genus. A quick perusal of the literature shows that orange-yellow-flowered Claytonias are known. Nelson¹ described *C. aurea* [later² naming it *C. flava*, because *C. aurea* turned out to be a homonym] from Henry's Lake, Idaho, and Greene³ named *Claytonia chrysantha* from Mount Baker in the state of Washington. I have not seen specimens of *C. flava* but isotypes of *C. chrysantha* do not show the yellow color attributed to it by Greene. Indeed, St. John⁴ points this out and further states that there are no real differences between *C. chrysantha* and *C. lanceolata* Pursh. Nomenclaturally, this yellow-flowered plant has been regarded as a species, subspecies⁵ and form.⁴ However, not only are there known orange-yellow-flowered types in western North America but apparently *C. virginica* turns up with flowers of this color from time to time. In Barton⁶, Ball reported Spring Beauties with orange-colored flowers in abundance in a meadow near Quakertown, Pennsylvania. It would be interesting to know more about the geographical range of this color form.—R. C. ROLLINS.

BUCHLOË DACTYLOIDES IN ILLINOIS—Buffalo grass, one of the most famous and valuable native North American forage grasses, was an important constituent of the shortgrass prairies of the Great Plains over which vast numbers of bison formerly grazed. Its principal area of distribution extends from western Minnesota into western Canada and central Montana, and southward through eastern Colorado to Arizona, extending into western Louisiana, and northward to northwestern Iowa. It has recently been found in Peoria County, Illinois.

This plant is a stoloniferous perennial grass growing in characteristic colonies often forming a continuous turf of unusual toughness, the short stems rising to a height of a few inches and bearing curly leaves. In the fall it becomes dry and dull grayish green; in both the green and dry condition it is nutritious to

¹ Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 27: 260. 1900.

² Univ. Wyo. Pub. Bot. 1: 142. 1926.

³ Leaflet West. Bot. 2: 45. 1910.

⁴ Res. Stud. State Coll. Wash. 1: 97. 1929.

⁵ Ferris in Abrams, Ill. Fl. Pac. States 2: 122. 1944.

⁶ Barton 7: 22. 1915. I am indebted to Dr. John M. Fogg for telling me of this reference.